PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

Translation INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's	or agent's file reference			
		FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416	
	al application No.	International filing date (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)	
PCT/E	FR2004/001365	02.06.2004	02.06.2003	
Internationa	Patent Classification (IPC) or nati	onal classification and IPC		
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Applicant	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
GUENI	N, Dominique			
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l. Th	is report is the international prelim der Article 35 and transmitted to the	ninary examination report, established by the applicant according to Article 36.	is International Preliminary Examining Authority	
2. Th	is REPORT consists of a total of	6 sheets, include	ling this cover sheet.	
3. Th	is report is also accompanied by AN	NEXES, comprising:	S the cover sheet.	
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u.	— (state to the apparent and t	to the International Bureau) a total of 3	sheets, as follows:	
	sheets of the descript sheets containing rect Instructions).	ion, claims and/or drawings which have been tifications authorized by this Authority (see	n amended and are the basis for this report and/or Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative	
•	sheets which superse	de earlier sheets, but which this Authority		
	the disclosure in the	international application as filed, as indicate	onsiders contain an amendment that goes beyond ed in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental	
	<u> </u>	• •		
b.	(sent to the International B.	ureau only) a total of (indicate type and num	ber of electronic carrier(s))	
•	related thereto, in computer r	readable form only, as indicated in the Supple	; containing a sequence listing and/or tables elemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see	
	Section 802 of the Administra	nive Instructions).	remained box Relating to Sequence Listing (see	
4. This	report contains indications relating	to the following items:		
\boxtimes	Box No. 1 Basis of the re	eport		
	Box No. II Priority			
	•	ment of opinion with regard to novelty, inver	office step and industrial applicability.	
	Box No. IV Lack of unity		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
\boxtimes	Box No. V Reasoned state citations and e	ement under Article 35(2) with regard to nov explanations supporting such statement	elty, inventive step or industrial applicability:	
	Box No. VI Certain docum	•		
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.
PCT/FR2004/001365

Box No. I	Basis of the report		
1. With re indicate	regard to the language, this report is based on the international ted under this item.	onal application in the language in	which it was filed, unless otherwise
ָר בּי	This report is based on translations from the original langua which is the language of a translation furnished for the purp international search (Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b))	ooses of:	
	publication of the international application (Rule 12.4		
2. With re	international preliminary examination (Rule 55.2 and		
receivin this rep	egard to the elements of the international application, this ng Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 art port):	report is based on (replacement is referred to in this report as "o	sheets which have been furnished to the riginally filed" and are not annexed to
\sim	ne international application as originally filed/furnished		
L th	ne description:	•	
_	nges 1,3-11 oges* 2,2a		as originally filed/furnished 25.02.2005 with
:	nges*	received by this Authority on	telefax
		received by this Authority on	
	e claims:		
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	s.* <u> </u>	as amended (together received by this Authority on	with any statement) under Article 19 25.02.2005 with
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a se	equence listing and/or any related table(s) – see Supplemen	_	4
	e amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:	nar now regards to Seduence Ut	sung.
	the description, pages		•
	the claims, nos.		
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\Box	the sequence listing (specify):		
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. ☐ This	any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):		
they	s report has been established as if (some of) the amendm have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed	ents annexed to this report and li L as indicated in the Supplementa	sted below had not been made, since I Box (Rule 70.2(c)).
ᆜ	the description, pages		
	the claims, nos.		
	the drawings, sheets/figs		
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	any tablet at related to grown as the inc.		
If item 4 ap	pplies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "supers		

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1. Statement					
Novelty (N)	Claims	4-10			YE
	Claims '	1-3	·	·	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	4-10			
	Claims	1-3			YE NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	 Claims	1-10			
	Claims	-			YES

Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: US 2002/112362 A1 (CORREA MAGALY ET AL)
22 August 2002 (2002-08-22);

D2: US-A-5 327 611 (BALSTER ET AL) 12 July 1994 (1994-07-12).

- The application does not fulfil the requirements set forth in PCT Article 6 because claim 1 is not clear.
- 1.1 Claim 1 does not comply with the requirements of PCT Article 6 in so far as the subject matter for which protection is sought has not been defined clearly. The claim attempts to define said subject matter in terms of the result to be achieved, yet this merely amounts to stating the basic problem that the invention is intended to solve without providing the technical features necessary for arriving at said result. See:
 - (a) "by means of a dryer (8) that generates a

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

first airflow (9) towards said head (2)"; and

- (b) "in such a way that the air propelled by said dryer (8) and circulating inside said head (2) egresses in the vicinity of each opening through which it entered, by forming a second flow (10) in a direction substantially opposite that of the first flow (9)".
- 2. Moreover, notwithstanding the aforementioned lack of clarity, the subject matter of claims 1-3 does not appear to be novel under the terms of PCT Article 33(2). As a result, the requirements set forth in PCT Article 33(1) are not met.
- 2.1 Document D1, which is considered to be the prior art closest to the subject matter of claim 1, describes (cf. figures 1-3; the references between parentheses apply to said document):

a hairbrush including a handle (12) and a cylindrical, semi-cylindrical or planar head (14, 30, see paragraph 33 and figures 5a-5d) that extends from said handle (12) and comprises, on the surface thereof, bristles or projections (36) for untangling, smoothing and styling damp hair when blow-drying same by means of a drier that generates a first airflow towards said head, wherein said head (14, 30) is at least partially hollow (see figure 3) and has, at least in the area with said bristles or

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projections (36), cylindrical through-holes (38) extending in a direction perpendicular and/or parallel to the longitudinal axis of said brush, and wherein the axes of the two openings in each of said through-holes (38) mutually form an angle of less than 90° (see figure 3) in such a way that the air propelled by said dryer and flowing inside said head egresses in the vicinity of each opening through which it entered, by forming a second flow in a direction substantially opposite that of the first flow.

- 2.2 Moreover, D1 also describes the features in dependent claims 2 and 3 (see the direction of the holes in figures 3 and 5d (planar brush)).
- 3. The combination of features in dependent claims 4, 9 or 10 is not found in the prior art and cannot be derived in an obvious manner therefrom.
- 3.1 Document **D2** describes a hairbrush having an insert (24) that consists of a longitudinal bar (40) of which the ends are attached to the transverse end walls of said hairbrush head, and a plurality of arms (42A-42G). The hairbrush disclosed in claim 4 differs from the above in that the lower edge of said arms is not in engagement with the recess bottom.

The problem that the present difference is intended to solve can therefore be considered to

	present application,
	e an inventive st
	ison, of suggested by, the prior art.
3.2	Claims 5-8 are dependent on claim 4 and, as such,
	so appear to fulfil the PCT .
	ements of novelty and
	ctaims 9 and 10 also appear to fulfil these requirements.
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m PCT//PEA/109 (1	m PCT/IPEA4109 (Box No. V) (Jamary 2004)

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International application No.

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Box No. V

This disadvantage was recognized by Jean-Louis Wachtel, who proposed a first improvement to the conventional brushes in his patent FR 2,577,774, filed on February 28, 1985. This improvement consists of creating a circulation of air all the way through the head of the brush. As a result, the air that reaches the outer part passes through the thickness of the lock of hair and begins to pre-dry the opposite side of the lock, which does make the brushing operation a little faster.

A brush with a different design, but which also provides for the air current delivered by a hair dryer to pass all the way through its head, is described in the patent US 5,327,611, granted and published on July 12, 1994 in the name of Melvin Balster et al

However, in the case of a flat brush, for example like the one described in European patent application no. 0,141,532, filed on October 1, 1984 by the company Denroy Plastics Limited, only the part of the lock of hair in contact with the brush is being dried, and consequently, the circulation of air all the way through the head does not offer any advantage, given that the air passing through the lock of hair on the brush is then propelled into empty space.

One radical solution for intensifying the effects of the aeration would of course be to use an electric blow-brush like the one described in US patent application 2002/0112362, published on August 22, 2002 in the name of M. Correa et al.

However, this type of brush is heavy and hard to 30 handle, and does not seem to exist with a semi-cylindrical head.

- 2b -

Moreover, the simultaneous use of this electric blowbrush and a conventional hair dryer would not be very compatible with the initial energy-saving objective.

It is clear from the prior art that brushes wherein the head can be passed through by the air current delivered by a hand dryer are known, but that to date there is no brush that has the advantage of actually speeding up the drying and shaping process.

The present invention consists of creating dynamics for the air propelled by the hand dryer that are different from those provided by the known brushes, and that make it possible to obtain at least equal styling quality with a time savings that varies between 30% and 50% depending on the shape of the head of the brush. Moreover, since the hair is dried and shaped more rapidly, the hold of the style obtained is improved.

Printed: 03-17-2005 ---

AMENDED CLAIM 1

Hairbrush comprising a handle (1) and a cylindrical, semi-cylindrical or flat head (2) that extends said handle and comprises surface bristles or tips (3) that are used to detangle, smooth and shape the wet hair (11) during the performance of a styling operation using a dryer (8) generating a first air flow (9) in the direction of said head (2), said head (2) being at least partially hollowed out and having, at least in the area equipped with bristles or tips (3), parallelepipedic, cylindrical and/or oblong through-holes, the latter running perpendicular and/or parallel to the longitudinal axis (4) of the brush, characterized in that the axes (6) of the two openings (7) of each of said through-holes (5) form between them an angle of less than 90° so that the air propelled by said dryer (8) and circulating inside said head (2) emerges in the vicinity of each of said openings through which it entered, thus 20 constituting a second flow (10) in a direction approximately opposite that of the first flow (9).